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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/058,040	01/29/2002	Eric Baer	A-7273	2689
1726	7590	08/25/2005	EXAMINER	
INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY 6285 TRI-RIDGE BOULEVARD LOVELAND, OH 45140			BISSETT, MELANIE D	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1711		

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/058,040	BAER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Melanie D. Bissett	1711	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2005.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 19-31 and 35 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 19-31 and 35 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. <u>0405</u> .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

1. The rejections based on 35 USC 112 and 35 USC 103 have been maintained for the reasons cited below.
  
2. It is noted that the interview summary was written on the day of the interview, 27 April 2005. The interview summary states that the applicant argued the Pearson reference does not teach a range of 5-55% EVOH. It is noted that this may be a typographical error, since the reference teaches EVOH in minority. It may have been intended to state that the reference does not teach 5-55% of the olefin component.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.
4. Claims 19-31 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The amended claims recite that the blend layer has an oxygen transmission rate (OTR) of less than about 1 cc·mil/100 in<sup>2</sup>·day. However, the specification does not support such a range. First, the endpoint has not been shown as critical, since the specification neither mentions the range nor exemplifies its endpoint.

5. Additionally, the range has now been amended to “about 45% to about 95%”. It is the examiner’s position that the specification does not support the lower endpoint as critical to the invention and does not support the upper “about” 95%. The specification gives no guidance to suggest that “about 45%” should be the lower endpoint. Only one example is given to show the endpoint, which does not suggest criticality for the entire claimed laminate structure. Furthermore, the specification gives no guidance to values above 95% as part of the invention, which would be encompassed by “about 95%.”

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
7. Claims 19-23 and 26-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huffman et al. in view of Pearson et al. (WO 96/10053).
8. From a prior Office action:

Huffman et al. discloses a coextruded multilayer laminate structure used to make a package. The laminate structure has a paper substrate and a multilayer coextrusion including a barrier layer of EVOH, a tie layer, and LDPE (see figure 1), meeting that aspect of claims 19 and 26.

The laminate structure in Huffman et al. also includes a layer of LDPE coated on the side of the substrate opposite the side coated with the multilayer extrusion (figure 1, meeting claims 21 and 27). The laminate structure in Huffman et al. does explicitly disclose the use of an additional tie layer between the paper substrate and the laminate structure, but the use of such a layer is immediately envisioned within the reference. Huffman et al. teaches that the substrate should be flame- or corona-treated before the application of the multilayer structure in order to improve the adhesion of the multilayer to the substrate. Another commonly used and well-known method of improving the adhesion of two layers is to use an adhesive or tie layer. Therefore, such a practice is envisioned within the reference, which then meets claim 20.

However, the barrier layer in Huffman et al. does not specify the exact composition of the EVOH or that the barrier layer is a blend of EVOH and an olefin polymer. Pearson et al. is included

in the applicant's Information Disclosure Statement dated July 1, 2002. It discloses a barrier layer (page 2, line 28) made from a blend of PE and EVOH that meets the blend requirements of claims 19 and 26 (page 4, lines 16- 30), the EVOH composition of claims 22 and 28 (page 11, lines 3-4), and the polyolefin of claims 23 and 29 (page 3, lines 21-25).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the blend barrier layer in Pearson et al. in the multilayer laminate in Huffman et al. The motivation for doing so would be to utilize the material's good oxygen barrier properties. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Pearson et al. with Huffman et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claims 19-23 and 26-29.

Additionally, it is noted that Pearson only optionally employs compatibilizers and that the blend layers containing 35-40% EVOH would possess the applicant's claimed OTR values. This is supported by the fact that the reference teaches the same amounts of EVOH (overlapping 35-40%) and the same ethylene content of the EVOH.

9. It is noted that the Pearson reference suggests "about 40% EVOH" as the upper limit, where the current claims call for "about 45%." Since both ranges allow for values near the endpoint, it is the examiner's position that the ranges overlap at the endpoints of "about 40%" and "about 45%."

10. Claims 24 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huffman et al. in view of Pearson et al. as applied to claims 19-23 and 26-29 above, and further in view of either Bradfute et al. or Rosenbaum et al.

11. From a prior Office action:

The combination of Huffman et al. and Pearson et al. is discussed above, but the references do not include the teaching that the adhesive tie layer is made from a modified PE. Both Bradfute et al. (column 3, lines 65-66) and Rosenbaum et al. (column 9, lines 65-66) show that it is known in the art that adhesive tie layers may be made from modified PE because of their advantageous adhesive properties.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use modified PE as the adhesive tie layer in the laminate structure taught by the combination of Huffman et al. and Pearson et al. The motivation for doing so would be to improve the interlayer adhesion in the laminate. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the knowledge in Bradfute et al. or Rosenbaum et al. with Huffman et al. and Pearson et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claims 24 and 30.

12. Claims 19-22 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huffman et al. in view of the combined teachings of Svensson (EP 423511 A1) and Harita et al.

13. From a prior Office action:

Huffman et al. is discussed above, but does not specify the exact composition of the EVOH, that the barrier layer is a blend of EVOH and an olefin polymer, nor does it explicitly disclose the presence of a tie layer between the substrate and the multilayer structure.

Svensson is discussed in the previous office action and teaches that a blend of PE and EVOH provides a useful barrier layer for food packaging (column 5, line 41 and figure 1). The ratio of EVOH and PE in the blend meets the restrictions of claims 19 and 26 (column 4, lines 6-16), and figure 2 discloses the use of an additional tie layer between the substrate and the blend barrier layer, which fulfills that aspect of claim 20. However, there is no mention of the ethylene content of the EVOH copolymer.

Harita et al. teaches that EVOH having the applicant's claimed amount of ethylene (claims 22 and 28) is commonly used in food packaging applications because of its barrier properties.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the blend barrier layer in Svensson with the EVOH content taught in Harita et al. as the barrier layer in the multilayer structure in Huffman et al. The motivation for doing so would be to utilize the barrier properties of the blend barrier layer. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Svensson and Harita et al. with Huffman et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claims 19-22 and 26-28.

14. Additionally, it is noted that the blend layers containing the suggested 50% EVOH would possess the applicant's claimed OTR values. This is supported by the fact that the references teach the same amounts of EVOH and the same ethylene content of the EVOH.

15. Claims 23, 25, 29, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huffman et al. in view of the combined teachings of Svensson and Harita et al. as applied to claims 19-22 and 26-28 above, and further in view of Charrier.

16. From a prior Office action:

The combination of Huffman et al., Svensson, and Harita et al. is discussed earlier in this action. However, the combined teachings of these references do not explicitly disclose that the PE in the EVOH/PE blend barrier layer is LDPE, teaching only the use of a general PE. Charrier teaches that regular PE encompasses LDPE. Therefore, Svensson encompasses the blend of EVOH and PE the applicant claims in claims 23 and 29.

As already discussed, Svensson teaches the blend ratios of PE to EVOH found in claims 25 and 31 and Harita et al. teaches the ethylene content of the EVOH in claims 25 and 31. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use LDPE in the multilayer structure taught by the combination of Svensson and Harita et al. and to use the specific compositions that the applicant claims. The motivation for using LDPE would be that Svensson's disclosure of regular PE includes the use of LDPE. The motivation for using the specific composition the applicant claims would be that the references teach towards such a composition. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Charrier with the combined teachings of Harita et al., Svensson, and Huffman et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claims 23, 25, 29, and 31.

17. Claims 24 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huffman et al. in view of the combined teachings of Svensson and Harita et al. as applied to claims 19 and 26 above, and further in view of either Bradfute et al. or Rosenbaum et al.

18. From a prior Office action:

The combination of Svensson, Harita et al., and Huffman et al. is discussed above, but the references do not include the teaching that the adhesive tie layer is made from a modified PE. Both Bradfute et al. (column 3, lines 65-66) and Rosenbaum et al. (column 9, lines 65-66) show that it is known in the art that adhesive tie layers may be made from modified PE because of their advantageous adhesive properties.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use modified PE as the adhesive tie layer in the laminate structure taught by the combination of Huffman et al., Svensson, and Harita et al. The motivation for doing so would be to improve the interlayer adhesion in the laminate. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the knowledge in Bradfute et al. or Rosenbaum et al. with Huffman et al., Svensson, and Harita et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claims 24 and 30.

***Response to Arguments***

19. Regarding the applicant's arguments that the specification supports the claimed OTR range, the examiner appreciates the conversions done to show the examples in the claimed units. However, the examples still do not appear to show the entire range, including the endpoint. Thus, the specification does not appear to support the entire claimed range.

20. In response to the applicant's argument that the Pearson reference does not describe the unexpected occurrence at a compositions of about 65% LDPE (35% EVOH), it is first noted that the range cited in the Pearson reference overlaps the current claimed range. It is additionally noted that the current claims exclude the point of 65% LDPE, making this point irrelevant. Also, the present examples do not appear to show an unexpected change when increasing the amount of EVOH from 40% to 45%. It would be expected that blends with increasing amounts of EVOH would increasingly take on the properties of EVOH. Also, it would be expected that the Pearson blends would have the claimed OTR values at the overlapping points of EVOH content, since the blends are of the same materials.

21. Svensson has been used to show the benefits of the blend. Svensson teaches a preferred range of 20-50% EVOH, where the endpoint of 50% EVOH overlaps the current claimed range (col. 4 lines 6-16).

22. In response to the applicant's arguments that Svensson teaches only heat seal layers, it is noted that Svensson serves to teach the conventionality of using EVOH/polyolefin blend layers as *barrier* layers. The reference teaches that the blend

layers balance barrier and cost properties (col. 3 lines 43-56). One skilled in the art would expect these barrier properties to stay constant regardless of where the layer is placed in a laminate. When the barrier layer of Svensson is substituted for the barrier layer of Huffman, the laminate would still meet the claimed layer structure.

23. Regarding the applicant's arguments that the blends in Svensson having less than 65% polyolefin would not be useful as the required heat sealing layer, it is noted that the Svensson reference teaches that blends having as little as 50% polyethylene would be suitable for the invention, thus suggesting their use as heat sealing materials. The examiner refers to MPEP 716.07, suggesting that the presumption of inoperability of a reference must be met by the preponderance of the evidence. Although the applicants feel the resulting heat seal layers would be of poor quality, the Svensson reference suggests that such blends are suitable for the invention and are thus encompassed by the invention. The reference also teaches that such blends have good barrier properties, which provides motivation for combination with Huffman's barrier layers.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melanie D. Bissett whose telephone number is (571) 272-1068. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on (571) 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Melanie D. Bissett  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1711

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